

THE SCHOLASTIC.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE STUDENTS.

"Vita Sine Literis Mors Est."

Volume VI.

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Number 20.

Canadian Correspondence.

COLLEGE OF ST. LAURENT, CANADA EAST, }
January 9, 1873. }

EDITOR SCHOLASTIC—*Mr. Editor:* Availing myself of the invitation extended to "all the students of the colleges under the control of the Congregation of the Holy Cross" to write for the SCHOLASTIC, I venture to give you an account of our *seance* at the close of '72, hoping it will not be altogether uninteresting to the readers of your widely circulated journal.

A grand Dramatic and Musical Entertainment was given at the College of St. Laurent on the 29th December, 1872. At two o'clock, P.M., the doors of the splendid college chapel were thrown open, and the Rev. F. Beaudet, C.S.C., Superior, attended by the Rev. F. Meahan, Assistant Superior, Rev. F. Guy, Master of Novices, Rev. F. Shortis, Editor of the "Spectator," followed by the invited guests, members of the Community, students and visitors, entered, and took the seats assigned them.

Amongst the many distinguished gentlemen present, we noticed the Rev. F. Bonin, S. J., of St. Mary's College, Montreal; Rev. F. Belanger, Superior of St. Vincent's College; Drs. A. Deluagne and Pinnet; Messrs. A. Secours, N. P.; E. H. Oulette, P. M., etc.

At half-past two, P.M., the Entertainment opened by the representation of the English drama entitled "St. Louis in Chains," in three acts. The beautiful drama was rendered in a manner which reflects great credit not only on Mr. Thos. Walsh, C.S.C., under whose auspices it was got up, but also upon the young gentlemen who took leading parts in the play. The play is a masterpiece, and one more appropriate for college representation could not well be chosen. It paints character strongly, and shows the powerful effect that stern devotion to religion and love of country may exercise over even the most implacable enemies of the Cross. The scene is laid in the gloomy dungeons of the Mahomedan sultan, Almoadam, during the Crusades. The story concerns itself with the imprisonment and final liberation of the renowned "St. Louis, King of France." The characters of the two heroes are strong and passionate; and being frequently brought into contrast, they give room for a great deal of fire and the drawing out of much feeling. These parts were well rendered, and the play of the opposite motives of the originals truly and naturally exhibited. Mr. James Coyle, of Providence, R. I., sustained the part of "St. Louis," and the role of "Almoadam" was enacted by Mr. John Bowles, of New York city. Mr. Wm. Meenan, of Providence, as "Octoi, Chief of the Mamelukes," was certainly a success. He had caught the spirit of his part, and spoke not only with discrimination and

emotion, but to these accomplishments brought a graceful figure and dignity of bearing which added considerably to the effect. Master Harvey Gilmour, as "Prince Philip, Son of St. Louis," understood his role well. He has the materials of an accomplished actor. Master James St. Louis, as "Adomar," Mr. Burke as "Osman, an Egyptian Prince," and Mr. James McCarthy as "Almazor," each in his individual sphere was excellent. The rich and well-fitting costumes added much to the *tout ensemble*. The drama of "St. Louis" was followed by a French piece entitled "Felix Pautré." Apart from the spirited manner in which this piece was rendered, it was made doubly interesting from the fact that the hero, "Felix," was known to many present, and is actually living in Montreal. The scene is laid in Montreal during the rebellion of 1833, and depicts in a lively manner the events and occurrences of that stirring period. "Felix Pautré," one of the leaders of the Rebellion, by feigning madness escapes the gallows from which he would most assuredly have been hung had he not played his part in *real life* so well. Time and space will not permit a description of all the actors, but I cannot close without honorably mentioning Mr. Horace Myron, who, as "Felix Pautré," was perfect. Mr. Godfroi, as "Pautré Père," was admirably true to nature. Mr. Ogden sustained the role of "Carnel, the Traitor," exhibiting a just appreciation of that difficult part. Mr. Clement, as "Toinon," a comic character, displayed considerable histrionic talent. All the others performed their parts well—no mistakes made—and the interest in the performance was kept up to the closing scene.

The Montreal Orchestra, of eighteen instruments, under the direction of Mr. Secours, discoursed sweet music. Among the pieces was the famous "Calipe de Bagdad," splendidly executed. We were also favored with the "Heart that fears no sorrow," artistically performed by the "St. Laurent Brass Band." At the close, Master Denis McCarthy of New York city, in a few well-timed remarks in English and French, thanked the audience for the uniform and respectful attention they had observed throughout the entertainment, as also the great encouragement they had given us by their presence. The audience then separated, much pleased with the dramatic and musical treat they had enjoyed at St. Laurent.

After supper, the Orchestra kindly volunteered to favor the students with some choice music; and Mr. Labelle, director of the Orchestra, and a professional comic singer, gave some inimitable specimens of the art *mornetic*.

There was enjoyment enough for one day, and at half-past ten all retired to dream of plots and chains, and victory and music.

D. S.

Scaring a Serenader.

Last night as our reporter was going home, at a late hour, he heard in the distance sweet strains of music, or at least what he first supposed to be music, but which proved to be principally "strains" and other dismal sounds that seemed to come from a bosom racked with anguish, or a stomach overloaded with green fruit. Softly our reporter drew near, and at last discovered whence the sounds proceeded. A youth whose upper lip the barber could not have slipped the back of his razor-blade over more than twice, stood leaning against a gate post, with his eyes fixed upon a chamber window in the second story of the house before him. In his hand he held a guitar, upon which he picked with the air of one who is not certain he is on the right string, while from his parted lips came the following song:

I have lo-hoved the-he, Zula Zo-hong,
Fo-hor th-hy life was all a so-hong—
'Twa-has all a chee-heerful smi-hile;
'Twa-has su-hunshine all the whi-hile.

Here the young man, aused to spit and fill up again with wind, and then struck into the chorus:

On, Zu-hula, moulder-hing Zu-hula,
Si-hilent is thy silver so-hong!
Oh, Zu-hula, da-harling Zu-hula,
De-hear departed Zu-hula Zong-ong-on.

The singer here took a rest of a few minutes, looked anxiously down the street to see that no policemen were in sight, then, throwing a peculiar plaintive sound in his voice, he sang:

When the mo-hoon is shi-hi-ning o'er the la-hake,
Oh, the-hen I'll thi-hink of thee he-he hee!
Oh, the-hen, Oh, the-hen I'll thi-hink of the-he!

Here the front door was suddenly opened, and a sepulchral voice said, "Sick him, Tigel!" and out bounced a dog about the size of a flour-barrel, and with a good set of natural teeth. The singer turned a back somersault out of the gate, and with the dog nipping at his coat tail at every jump, disappeared down toward the heart of the city. Our reporter turned and left the spot, but not until he had seen a middle-aged man in a single garment with an abbreviated narrative, rolling over in the hall-way convulsed with mirth, and saying, whenever he stopped laughing long enough to say anything: "Oh-the-hen—Oh-the-hen, I'll thi'hink of the-he."

The reporter had walked several blocks from where the scene described occurred, when he met the dog returning with a wild expression in his eye, and a pair of suspenders and a portion of a coat-tail in his mouth. Such is life among the lowly in Titusville, and we believe the course of true love is more tumultuous and rough there than anywhere. We do, indeed.—*Titusville Press.*

A Western (of course) paper has this delicate personal item: "Those who know nice old Mr. Wilson, of this place, personally, will regret to hear that he was assaulted in a brutal manner last week, but was not killed."

A Paris street scene.—"Dear lady," said a child with a toy for sale, "buy this." "What is, the price?" "Judge yourself, madam; I have eaten nothing to-day." This is dramatic enough to make the fortune of three English crapes of the period.

Our Chinese Correspondent.

[It is unnecessary, we hope, for us to disclaim solidarity of sentiment with Ah Cheek-Ah, D.D. We publish his letters because he boldly maintains his views from his stand point.—Ed.]

MR. EDITOR: I have just heard from the papers that Louis Napoleon, ex Emperor of the French, is dead, and that he died in a land whose inhabitants from time immemorial have been the "natural enemies" of the French. It is no new discovery to me, though I have no doubt it has never struck your opaque perceptive powers, that Christianity has never been able to quench in the Western nations that pride which we "pagans"—as we are termed by ignorant European barbarians, and I accept the term—consider the great prerogative of man, and that which renders him great and powerful. Christians theoretically profess to follow the maxims of the Bible, which teaches humility and forgiveness, qualities diametrically opposed to what philosophers like myself—sensible men—believe to be essential to manliness of character: I mean, pride and avenging promptly all injuries. I am glad to see, as I remarked above, it is no new discovery on my part—that however strongly Christians may theoretically profess humility and forgiveness, many of them are at bottom excellent pagans like myself, and can enter on successful competition with the best pagan of us all in pride and unforgiveness. That this is a cheating consideration to me, I need not state. It does me good to hear Christians call two Christian nations, "natural enemies." They may talk as much as they please about Christian charity, and forgiving injuries, and all that sort of thing,—that is like you barbarians say beauty is—only skin deep, but it does not touch the heart. Many of you are good pagans, proud and revengeful at heart, and I rejoice to see that you come out so frequently and so strong in your natural colors.

Napoleon III was a man according to my heart. He exercised all those qualities which render a man truly great and distinguished. Like the great Bismarck, he was proud and grasping—two qualities essential in a mighty ruler. And though it is not to be supposed that such men could ever equal the great Emperor of China, the Brother of the Sun and Moon, yet, as you barbarians say, to give the devil his due they possess in a rare degree that noble trait of doing everything for themselves, regardless of the rights and lives of the vulgar herd of people who were created merely to work and toil in order to fill the coffers of their rulers and to be food for powder when kings and rulers wish to show their power and greatness in war. Bismarck, however, possesses more cunning than Napoleon did—and therefore I must reluctantly concede that he is a better pagan than was the man whose panegyric I condescend to write.

While he equalled the great Bismarck in those splendid pagan and un-Christian qualities of pride and selfish ambition, Napoleon was almost the peer of the noble Mazzini in treachery; and though he never had the opportunity in the beginning of his reign of equalling that thorough-going pagan, Garibaldi, in the admirable art of boasting of victories after disgraceful defeats, it is altogether owing to his having such old-fashioned officers in his army as MacMahon and others, who, blinded by their Christian bigotry, were faithful to their country. His treachery was admirable in the manner he treated that

detestable enemy of paganism, that man who alone has been able to pervert any of our grand old pagan nations to Christianity. I cannot sufficiently extol Napoleon for the exquisite *finesse* he displayed in removing from the Pope all the support that other nations, like Austria and Spain, would have gladly given to one on whom they look with superstitious reverence as the Vicar on earth of Him you call Jesus. With what consummate skill did he not attempt to deceive the people, and especially the clergy of France, pretending to defend the Papal States against those splendid heroes, Garibaldi and Victor Emmanuel, and then, just at the proper time, withdrawing the pretence of support—thus giving that truly gallant man and precious example to all heathendom, Victor Emmanuel; the opportunity of manifesting some of his splendid pagan qualities!

And here I know not which most to admire, Victor or Napoleon. I fear the enthusiasm which the contemplation of such brilliant examples of pagan qualities in rulers calling themselves Christians engenders in my heart may carry me beyond the gravity that all philosophers like myself are wont to maintain.

If Napoleon in the height of his power seemed to be more a-tute than Victor, Victor in the end has come out more successful; and while I admit that Napoleon manifested a more praiseworthy adherence to those grand fundamental principles of glorious heathenism that are opposed to the belief of Christians, I find I must give the palm to Victor for his persevering and enthusiastic following out of those pleasant pagan practices which are opposed to the moral teachings of Christianity, especially to what some Christians call the Sixth Commandment, and others the Seventh; and to the other Commandment which immediately follows.

But I must conclude, not because I could not say more in praise of those men that are such shining lights of heathenism, and have done so much to destroy that old man who puts his trust in the God of the Christians, and who is bigotedly defending the faith of Him whose Vicar he is, but because I do not care to write any more on the subject and thus a torn your columns by a longer lucubration from the pen of

AN-CHEEK-AH, D.D.

JAMES A. O'REILLY, of Reading, Pa., graduate of '69, has been admitted to the bar of Berks County. It is with unfeigned pleasure we read in the *Reading Eagle* the following announcement:

"James A. O'Reilly, Esq., who was on Monday admitted a member of the Berks County Bar, is the youngest son of Mr. P. O'Reilly, the well-known contractor. He received the rudiments of his education in the public schools of this city, and from the Reading High School went to Notre Dame, Indiana, from which University he graduated with high honors in 1869, but remained at the Institution two years longer to pursue his legal studies. He went through the regular course in the Law Department, but at the time of leaving did not receive his degree, owing to his being under age. Upon returning to Reading he entered the law office of the late John S. Richards, Esq., and was the last registered student of that popular preceptor. After the death of Mr. Richards he continued his studies in the office of Garrett B. Stevens, Esq. Mr.

O'Reilly passed a very creditable examination before the Committee on Tuesday evening of last week. He is a young man of splendid education and fine abilities, and undoubtedly will make his mark in the profession he has chosen. A bright future is before him, and he has our best wishes for his success."

We wish the young lawyer all the success he deserves.

Roll of Honor.

[Under this head are given each week the names of those students whose conduct was in every respect satisfactory during the week preceding the given date.]

FRIDAY, JANUARY 17, 1873.

SENIOR DEPARTMENT.

F. Butler, W. Briant, A. Blong, C. Berdel, M. Bastarache, R. Boyle, G. Brown, J. Brown, J. Begue, M. Allen, A. Allen, P. Cooney, H. Cassidy, W. Clarke, J. Comer, J. Crummey, J. Claffey, J. Devine, C. Dodge, W. Dodge, T. Dundon, J. Eisenman, M. Foote, B. Gorman, J. Gillen, E. Gambee, J. Gillespie, J. E. Hogan, E. Halpin, D. Halloran, J. Hand, J. Ireland, C. Johnson, P. Jacobs, T. Keenan, F. Leffingwell, P. Lilly, J. Lee, J. McGlynn, E. Moraney, D. Maloney, E. Monahan, J. Murphy, J. McAllister, T. Murphy, A. Mooney, J. McCormick, E. McSweeney, E. Mullen, E. McLaughlin, P. O'Meara, C. Proctor, B. Roberts, E. Spitley, G. Stack, F. Scrufford, J. Scherei, A. Taggart, S. Valdez, W. Van't Woud, C. Vinson, T. White, C. Walter, H. Walker, J. Wolfe, W. Wallace, T. Watson, J. Ward, J. Brogan, G. Crummey, H. Zeitler.

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J. F. EDWARDS, Secretary.

A WELL KNOWN Judge, when he first went to the bar, was a very blundering speaker. On one occasion, when he was trying a case involving a right of property to a lot of pigs, he said:

"Gentlemen of the jury, there were just twenty-four pigs in that drove; just twenty-four, gentlemen—exactly twice as many as there are in that jury-box."

ONE day last week a lady in the country wrote for a piece of music "with sentimental words that almost silently flow from the depth of concealed sorrow, revealing a sad heart's tenderest emotion in a tone that would almost melt an iceberg and crumble adamant to dust," and in a postscript informed them that her "paugh" would be up next week and pay for it.

GEOGRAPHICAL CONUNDRUM.—If the world is round, how on earth can it come to an end?

The Scholastic.

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Semi-Annual Examination, Held January 24, 25, 27, 28, 30, and 31, 1873.

The Written Examination took place on the 24th and 25th.
The Oral Examination begins on the 27th.

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Will Examine all the Classes taught in the Minim Department.

The Classes in Music and the Fine Arts will be examined by special Committees selected for the purpose by the President, and at such time during the regular Examinations as he shall appoint.

Matters for Examination in the Various Classes.

CLASSICS.

Moral Philosophy—Author, Manner; Logic, Dialectics and Certitude.

First Latin—Juvenal, 1st satire, 162 verses; 3rd satire, from 152d verse, 152; 4th satire, 154; 7th satire, 241; Persius, 5th satire, 160-869; Quintillian, 10th book, 131 paragraphs.

We did not review. Every week the pupils had a Latin composition or a Latin version. The versions were taken from Terentius, (Andria), or Lucretius. Every Saturday we have exercises, *viva voce*, in the Latin language.

Second Latin—First book of Cicero's *De Officiis*; Horace, *Ars Poetica*; Arnold's Prose Composition, pages 235-271; Bullions' Latin Grammar: Syntax, Prosody.

Third Latin—Cicero's Orations; 1st and 2nd Catiline and Archias; Arnold's exercises, 50-80.

Fourth Latin—Read 1st and 2d Books of Virgil's *Aeneid*; Arnold's Prose Composition from beginning to page 60; Grammar, from beginning to 20th Rule of Syntax.

Fifth Latin—26 chapters of Caesar; First 35 exercises of 1st and 2d Latin book; in Grammar, all of Syntax and daily lessons in conjugations, declensions, etc.

Sixth Latin—Declensions of Nouns, Adjectives and Pronouns; conjugations of Verbs; first thirty exercises and lessons in Arnold's First and Second Latin Book.

Second Division—To be examined on declensions of Nouns 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th declensions; the Adjective to Numerals; from Arnold's First Latin Book, page 1 to 23; sketch of Latin Grammar, from page 123 to 142.

Second Greek—Arnold's Prose Composition, 45 exercises; Demosthenes, "De Corona," 50 pages; Sophocles, 450 lines.

Third Greek—Memorabilia, Book 1st partially reviewed; Homer, Book 1st of Iliad, and as far as 133 in Book 2d, not reviewed; Grammar (Bullions') as far as the Verb in *o* inclusive; exercises, Arnold's, 1 to 27 inclusive.

Fourth Greek—Bullions' Greek Grammar, beginning to page

172; Mitchell's New Ancient Geography, page 1 to 152; Greek, Ollendorff, page 140 to 246; Anthon's Anabasis, Book 1st, 25 pages.

Fifth Greek used Bullions' Grammar; saw as far as Verbs in *mi*; Ollendorff's exercises from beginning, Greek and English to page 62.

English Literature—Shaw's Outlines; principal authors from Chaucer to Pope.

Rhetoric Class—All of Hart's Rhetoric, twice; 15 essays, besides other written exercises.

Composition Class studied Hart's Rhetoric from the beginning of the book to page 147; Punctuation and Capitals, Diction and Sentences.

SCIENCES.

Zoölogy (Nicholson's)—The Classes of Aves and Mammalia.

Botany (Gray's)—The first 10 lessons, and lessons 22d, 23rd, 24th, 25th.

Mineralogy (Dana's)—Crystallography.

Geology (Dana's)—Physiographical and Lithological parts.

Human Physiology (Dalton's)—The whole subject.

Chemistry (Barker's)—Theoretical Chemistry; and of Inorganic Chemistry, Hydrogen and Negative Monads.

Physics (Garot's)—Preliminary Principles of, and Mechanics of Solids; Mechanics of Liquids; Mechanics of Gases and Vapors; and Acoustics.

Astronomy—Lockyer's work in full.

Trigonometry—Loomis' Treatise entire; together with Mensuration and Navigation.

Analytical Geometry and Calculus (Olney's)—Page 1 to 92 inclusive; and in the Calculus 1 to 25 inclusive; no review.

Second Geometry—Six first books; partially reviewed.

First Algebra—Robinson's University Algebra from page 182 to 323; no review.

Second Division—From page 103 to page 228 in Robinson's University Algebra; reviewed the first part of the book up to page 103.

Third Algebra—Robinson's University, as far as Involution.

COMMERCIAL COURSE.

Matter gone over in First and Second Book-keeping Classes:

First Class—In Commercial Law: Contracts, Partnership, Sales of Personal Property, Guaranty, Agency, Stoppage in Transit, Interest and Usury, Negotiable Paper, Carriage of goods and passengers. In Book-keeping: all the definitions and rules of text-book. Practice: Merchandising, Shipping, Consignments, Mdse. Co. Accounts; opening, conducting and closing stock and partnership books—both gaining and losing business; Banking, Steamboating, Railroadings; exercises in making, accepting, discounting and exchanging Commercial paper.

Second Class—Text-book definitions and rules; special definitions and rules. Practice: Five sets, embracing stock and partnership business and Compound Company Business. Two sets, Day Book and Journal combined; exercises in negotiable paper (notes).

Modern History (Fredet's)—Seniors: Parts 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th. Juniors: Parts 3d, 4th, 5th, to the Fifth Crusade.

First Arithmetic (Sr.)—Robinson's Higher Arithmetic from page 259 to page 370; no review.

First Arithmetic (Jr.)—Robinson's Higher Arithmetic from page 259 to page 370; no review.

Second Arithmetic (Sr.)—Robinson's Progressive Practical; can be examined on any subject from Fractions to Discount, both inclusive, omitting the subjects of Insurance and Custom-House Business.

Second Arithmetic (Jr.)—The members of this class reviewed Compound Numbers from the beginning of the session up to the middle of November, when they commenced Percentage, in which they studied and reviewed Commission, Profit and Loss, Insurance, Custom-House Business and Interest. The class may be examined from page 205 to page 246.

First Geography and U. S. History (Sr.)—General questions on Geography of United States, Mexico, South America, and Europe. Leading facts in Goodrich's U. S. History as far as Revolutionary War.

First Geography and U. S. History (Jr.)—Same as 1st Class Senior Department. Mitchell's New School Geography and Atlas are used in both these classes.

Second Geography [Sr.]—Mitchell's New School Geography and Atlas, to page 140.

First English Grammar [Sr.]—Bullions' Grammar, page 162 to 281; Analysis, 15 pages of the "Dying Soldier's Dream."

Second Grammar [Sr.]—Etymology, from p. 17 to p. 158 of Bullions' Analytical and Practical; partially reviewed; Etymological parsing.

First Grammar [Jr.]—The principal and special Rules of Syntax were studied and reviewed by the members of this class during the session; "Progressive Exercises" were used for parsing exercises.

PREPARATORY COURSE.

Third Grammar [Sr.]—Bullions', from beginning to Syntax; also parsing exercises.

Second Grammar [Jr.]—Bullions' Analytical and Practical English Grammar to Syntax.

Third Grammar [Jr.]—Etymology, Bullions' School Grammar.

Second Geography [Jr.]—Goodrich's History, 35 chapters; reviewed from 17th; Mitchell's Intermediate Geography, to Map of the United States inclusive.

First Reading [Sr.]—Fifth Reader; American Elocutionist.

Second Reading [Sr.]—This class uses the Metropolitan Fourth Reader. The members read through the book and are reviewing.

First Reading [Jr.]—Fifth Reader, American Elocutionist.

Second Reading [Jr.]—Metropolitan Fourth Reader; Examination may take place from page 67 to the end of the book.

Third Reading [Jr.]—Metropolitan Third Reader.

First Orthography [Sr.]—Wilson's Speller; Dictation Exercises from the Fifth Reader and American Elocutionist.

Second Division—Wilson's Speller and Dictation Exercises.

First Orthography (Jr.)—Wilson's Speller, to page 100.

Second Orthography (Jr.)—Wilson's Speller, to page 80.

Third Arithmetic [Sr.]—Reduction of Compound Numbers, and Denominate Fractions; Robinson's Practical Arithmetic, page 150 to 190.

Fourth Arithmetic [Sr.]—From Fundamental Rules to Multiplication of Fractions.

Third Arithmetic (Jr.)—Robinson's Practical from page 86 to 195, including Common and Decimal Fractions and Compound Numbers as far as Longitude and Time; reviewed Common Fractions.

Fourth Arithmetic [Jr.]—Robinson's Rudiments of Written Arithmetic as far as Decimal Fractions.

Fifth Arithmetic [Jr.]—Robinson's Rudiments, 1st Section, Division of Simple Numbers, pp. 57 to 69; 2d Section, Multiplication of Simple Numbers, pp. 42 to 48.

LANGUAGES.

First German Class—Has studied and reviewed in Meuwsen's Grammar from the Article to the Conjunction. In the Third Reader it has translated on page 4, "Gott in der Natur"; on page 338, "Die naechstliche Herschau"; on page 342, "Der Ring des Polykrates"; also a large number of business letters, beginning on page 389. The most choice Compositions in the Reader have been read. Parsing may be asked in any part of the Grammar or Reader.

Second German—Woodbury's Method, pp. 1 to 100, and 308 to 350; German Reader [Adler]—Translations, 61 pages; German reading, writing, spelling.

First Division Third German [Jr.]—Ahn's Method, 53 Exercises; Ahn's Grammar, beginning to Chapter 3; Ahn's Reader, 10 reading lessons translated; German reading, writing, spelling.

Third German [Sr]—Ahm's Method, 52 Exercises; Ahm's Reader, 12 reading lessons translated; Ahm's Grammar, as far Irregular Verbs; German reading, writing, spelling.

Second Division—From Ahm's First Course of German Language; practical part from page 1 to page 54; theoretical part from page 1 to page 14.

First French—Fasquelle's French Course, from page 103 to 155; in French Verb Book they have studied the definitions of the Tenses, and the Conjugations of the Verbs "Avoir, Être, Aimer, Aller, Envoyer and Finir."

Second French—Fasquelle's Introductory French Course, from the beginning of the book to page 102.

WE make room for the Director of Studies this week.

THE heavy snow storm on Thursday caught several of us away from home, and lengthened out to fourteen hours the usual four hours trip from Chicago to Notre Dame.

THE exigencies of the times demand that all the available room in the College building be turned to the students' use. The students in the collegiate courses will soon have a study-hall to themselves. The new study-hall will be ready on the 1st of February. Improvement, on a larger scale will be made for the special benefit of collegiate students as soon as the contemplated buildings are put up.

CIRCULATING LIBRARY.—This interesting institution is increasing in popularity—and deservedly so. The stock of books, consisting of about 400 volumes, is gradually increasing by the addition of well-selected works. It will soon be one of the most valuable library at Notre Dame, although it may not be the largest. Every student who can spare \$1.00—the fee for membership—ought to give his name to the librarian, and in this manner help in developing and firmly establishing this praiseworthy undertaking.

SOME college papers, we forget their names, whine over the fact that we devote several columns to Class Reports every week. We would be charmed to devote our pages exclusively to the edification of those and such like papers, that stand in need of outsiders to prop them up—we like to do charitable deeds—but as we have a prior engagement with our friends and especially the parents of our students, we cannot fill our columns with matter adapted to their capacity of the paper critics. We mention for their benefit that Robinson Crusoe and the Arabian Nights are not out of print, but may be had of Book-sellers generally.

THE Various Dramatic Societies of the College have passed resolutions which are fully sanctioned by the authorities here. It is a wise step in many respects. First, it will afford these Societies means wherewith to cover the expenses to which either they or the College are subjected at each Exhibition. Second, it will, we trust, keep out of the Hall the noisy boys who have no business there, and are a source of annoyance to every body. Fifty cents entrance fee is a very moderate sum which nobody will grumble to pay, inasmuch as its proceeds will go to the improvements of the Hall, scenes, costumes, etc.

Special yearly tickets of admittance to the Exercises of Washington Hall will be issued at once by the Societies, to their friends and patrons. These tickets will have to be shown to the janitor at the door of the Hall. Persons not provided with said tickets, or such others as

may be issued for each Exhibition, will have to pay the fifty cents entrance fee, and take in the Hall the seat which will be appointed them.

Fly-Catches.

VISITORS—Bro. Augustus, who is never happier than when attending to his duty as *cicerone* of the College, has been quite busy of late in showing strangers and friends about the College, etc.

STONE-CUTTING—Though the weather has been severe, still it has not deterred the stone-cutters from chiselling away from "morn till eve" in their little shop by the side of the "steam-house," preparing stone for the buildings which are to rise during the coming warm season, which promises to be a busy one for the masons, etc., at Notre Dame.

RE FLUED.—The boiler of which we have said so much is now ready for work again, having been re-flued, but we hope we will not be called upon again to say that it has "*re-flued*," for it might hurt some one the next time. However, we have no apprehension of this, as the shell has been pronounced "excellent" by one who is competent to judge.

COMFORT.—Owing to the good management of the steam—which is due to Bro. Narcisse—we hear no one complaining that the College is not sufficiently heated. The fact is, the class rooms, study-halls, etc., are always warm; and though we have had remarkably cold days this winter, yet plenty of steam has been on hand. We like this: it suits us, and we hope it will continue.

GOOD.—Measures are being taken by the Dramatic Associations of the University to rid our Entertainments of those who congregate in the Hall on such occasions and disturb the intellectual portion of the audience by the noise and uproar which they occasion. Resolutions, it is said, will soon appear in the SCHOLASTIC. Every one must have a ticket, or the "*esquigulum*," to be admitted to the Hall.

MINIMS ON THE ICE.—On Tuesday of last week, while taking a promenade on the lake, our attention was attracted by the sound of many merry voices. It was the Minims. They had come to skate, and had brought their "family sleigh" along. They had all mounted the sleigh at the break of the hill and landed safe on the glassy surface of the lake; fun was now their object, and in this all took part.

A MISPLAY.—Owing to a "fearful muff" we lately made, we omitted to give you an account of the new page which is being added to the book of honor known to be kept open in Washington Hall. A new scene has lately been painted, and but few names have as yet been inscribed upon its back. It will not always be a blank,—so those wishing immortal honors had better make haste.

METEOROLOGICAL—Weather! what kind have we had within the past two weeks,—mild, blustry, cold, stormy, warm, pleasant, disagreeable, and in fact all kinds. At one time we saw the rain descending, and from all appearances a January thaw at hand; the highway across the lake had to be abandoned for a time; some wet skating; and finally the earth puts on another overgarment of white.

THE BIG BELL, as usual, hasn't much to say these times. It leaves the small-fry to do all the talking. Though one day last week, owing to some unknown circumstance, it was heard to speak from its place of retirement. It has been negotiating for a place in the new Church, when finished; and, so far as we can learn, has met with entire success. No doubt it will make frequent harangues there, especially in warm weather.

OPTIME.—This day week the Literary Societies are to favor us with an Entertainment, to which we look forward with delight, knowing as we do that it will be a success. Literary Entertainments are not as frequent as we would wish they were. We often think our Literary Societies are too bashful, for we know that it is neither from want of ability nor strength that they withhold. But it would appear that those immortal lines of Thomas Gray are applicable to them thus far, this year:

"Full many a gem of purest ray serene
The dark unfathomed caverns of ocean bear;
Full many a flower is born to blush unseen,
And waste its sweetness on the desert air."

Entertainments of this kind are even more acceptable to the cultivated mind than tragedies and comedies. Indeed we look forward to a treat—a literary treat. These are the ones that bespeak the intellectual growth of an institution, as well as being the means of bringing to light the genius and talent of those participating; they teach them most valuable lessons. Let every one do justice to himself, his Society, and his *Alma Mater*.

SLEIGHING—Though they complain on all sides of us that there is no sleighing, we cannot thus complain, for we have had upwards of eight weeks' splendid "slipping." It was sleighing when the students went to Niles, as all bear testimony, though it is the last time it has been thoroughly enjoyed by the Seniors and Juniors. We can't, of course, say that it is not enjoyed by the Minims, for since the day they washed the "big ones'" face last autumn, until now, they have enjoyed the snow to its full extent. They have a sleigh in their yard which one would take for a boat, from the way in which they manage it. It holds one or all, just as the occasion may demand. The Minims are truly a happy crowd.

Not a few remember Joseph M—, who left Notre Dame some three or four years ago,—not a graduate, however, except perhaps in the *dolce far niente*. Poor Joseph had many good qualities—but alack, for laziness! it shone or rather outshone everything else in him,—so, one fine day, Joseph was recalled to New York. Since then nothing was heard of him. It is only a few days ago that a letter written on board the receiving-ship Vermont (Brooklyn Navy Yard), apprized us of the fact that Joseph had enlisted or rather had been impressed into the Navy. The school-ship had opened its tender bosom to receive him on his arrival at New York, and since then many a clime did Joe see. However, he never forgot Notre Dame, and he makes us the solemn promise that he will not die without casting his eyes once more on the scene of his palmy days.

Joseph gets now a salary of \$15.50 a month, which if husbanded with economy would soon afford him the means of satisfying his wish. We will have to forego the pleasure of seeing him for sometime, if we judge by the postscript of his letter. "Please send some stamps. . . . I may

try to get some money to buy paper with [his letter was written on wretched material], so that I can keep track of you!" That is right, Joe. You will not have much trouble in that, but how about keeping track of you?

One thing ought to console Joseph in his hard career: he is the adopted son of a very wealthy lady, and some day, sooner or later, stamps will not be wanting to him.
L.

THE Junior Department award a vote of thanks to Mr. McMichael for the excellent lecture on Education which he delivered in the study-hall on Monday evening, January 20th, 1873. We hope to have the pleasure of listening to Mr. McMichael soon again.

COMMITTEE.

A sarcastic old lady says the only thing which keeps lent is her best silk umbrella.

Advertise in The Scholastic.

We have concluded to take a limited number of choice advertisements this year, should our business friends conclude to patronize us in this department.

This arrangement, however, will not interfere with the reading matter, as we propose printing the advertisements on a separate sheet, to serve as a cover to the present SCHOLASTIC. This will be done as soon as a sufficient number of advertisements are secured.

ADVERTISING RATES.

1 page.....	\$150	1/2 column.....	\$ 30
1 column.....	80	1/4 column.....	18
1/2 column.....	50	1-16 column.....	10

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The postage of the AVE MARIA is but five cents a quarter, or twenty cents a year, when paid in advance—either by remittance to the mailing office here, or paid at the subscriber's post office.

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n18w6

NILES and SOUTH BEND R.R.

GOING SOUTH.			
Leave Niles,	6.50 a.m.	Arrive South Bend,	7.30 a.m.
"	9.35 a.m.	"	10.15 a.m.
"	4.50 p.m.	"	5.30 p.m.
GOING NORTH.			
Leave South Bend,	8.40 a.m.	Arrive Niles,	9.20 a.m.
"	11.45 a.m.	"	12.25 p.m.
"	6.30 p.m.	"	7.10 p.m.
SUNDAY TRAINS.			
Arrive South Bend,	9.30 a.m.	Leave South Bend,	10.00 a.m.
"	5.30 p.m.	"	6.30 p.m.

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Students who spend their Summer Vacation at the College are charged, extra	35 00

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The First Session begins on the first Tuesday of September; the Second on the 1st of February.

For further particulars, address

Rev. A. LEMONNIER, C.S.C.,

President.

L. S. & M. S. RAILWAY.

AUTUMN ARRANGEMENT.

TRAINS now leave South Bend as follows:

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Leave South Bend	10.30 a.m.	4.05 a.m.
"	12.25 p.m.	" 4.05 a.m.
"	9.15 p.m.	" 1.35 p.m.
"	12.35 a.m.	" 5.30 p.m.
"	8.20 p.m.	Runs to Elkhart.
"	4.35 p.m.	

GOING WEST.		Arrive at Chicago
Leave South Bend	4.53 p.m.	8.20 p.m.
"	2.55 a.m.	" 6.50 a.m.
"	5.00 a.m.	" 8.20 a.m.
"	6.05 p.m.	" 9.40 p.m.
"	6.37 a.m.	" 10.30 a.m.
"	8.20 a.m.	" 12.30 p.m.

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GOING NORTH—Express passenger, 6.09 p.m.; 8.58 a.m.; 5.29 a.m. Freights, 6.30 a.m.; 8.06 p.m.

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Joliet Accommodation,	*4:10 p.m.	*9:40 a.m.
St. Louis and Springfield Night Express, via Main Line.	*6:30 p.m.	*4:30 p.m.
St. Louis and Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	*9:00 p.m.	*7:15 a.m.
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W. C. CLELLAND, Ass't Gen'l Pass. Agent, Chicago.

* Second day.